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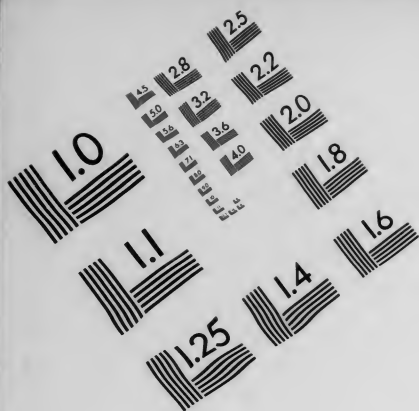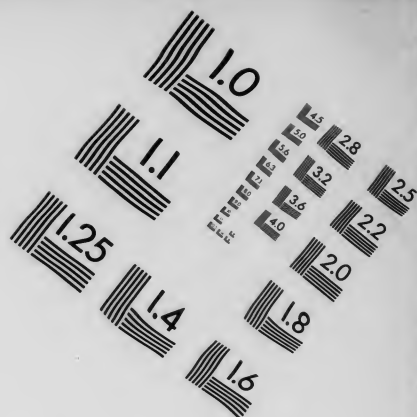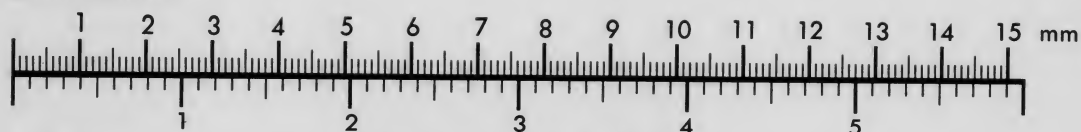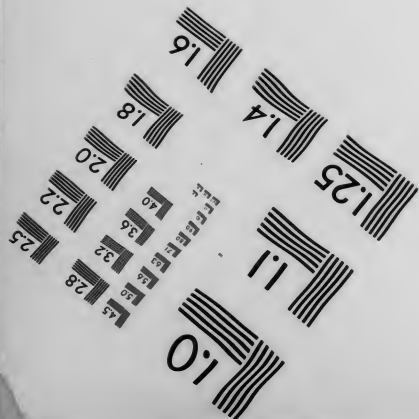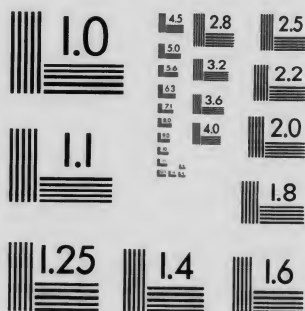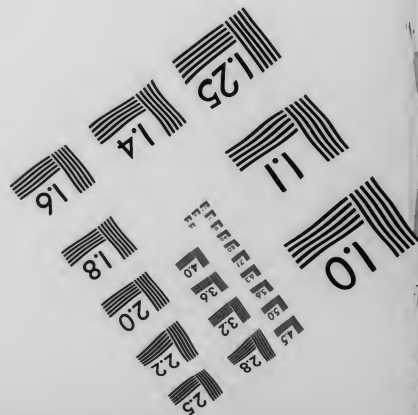
LAMENTO
CHE FA
PIERO STROZZI

LAMENTO
CHE FA
PIERO STROZZI
SOPRA DELLA ROTTA CHE EBBE
IN LE CHIANE D'AREZZO
DAL S. MARCHESE DI MARIGNANO
GENERALE DI SUA ECCELLENTIA.

CON UNA BARZELLETTA CHE FA SIENA, CHIAMANDO TUTTE LE POTENTIE D'ITALIA A PIANGER SECO. CON UN GIOCO DI PRIMIERA SOPRA LA GUERRA CHE OCCORRE AL PRESENTE.

(In Bologna Adistantia di Paris Mantouano detto il Fortunato.)

EDIZIONE SECONDA.

GENEVRA,
COI TIPI DI G. FICK, NOV. 1821.

(12 ESEMPLARI SOLI.)

LAMENTO, &c.

Spesse uolte fortuna ingiuriosa
suole negar la uittoria a colui
che cercha e brama hauer troppa gran cosa
Son stato Coraggioso et sempre fui
et hora ho conosciuto il mio destino
con mio gran danno et con morte d'altrui
Io son quel Piero Strozzi Fiorentino
non gia figliuol dun Signor temporale
ma dun priuato et nobil cittadino
Mie forze et mie uirtu furono tale
che delli piu potenti che habbia il mondo
son stato Colonnello et generale
Volsi con lalmo mio alto e profondo
farmi ribello di si magno Duca
quale ogni mio ualor ha messo al fondo
Mia fortuna non uol chi mi conduca
a quello paragone a quella proua
che far mi poteria Signore et Duca
Io ho di guerra una sientia noua
et della forza mia del mio ualore
con piu persone son stato a la proua

Et mi uanto essere stato uincitore
di molte grande et generose imprese
et hor mi trouo con si poco honore
Settanta insegne et piu mi furno prese
Et le mie gente sbarattate et morte
dal sir di Marignan quel gran Marchese
Di Fiorenza credia toccar le porte
et qualche cosa piu pensaua fare
non aspettando si contraria sorte
L'insegne altiere ch' io douea piantare
attorno delle mura, hora le ueggio,
col ferro in giu al vento brandeggiare
Et beato e colui che po dir peggio
ogniun la bianca Croce beffeggiando
dandoli quanto puo piu basso seggio
Io haria nome del secondo Orlando
se non hauesse ingiustamente offeso
quel Signor si benigno et uenerando
Ho tutto il tempo di mie uita speso
nel mestier de la guerra, et adio Marte
gli aria con larme in man buon conto reso
Condussi gente da diuerse parte
dentro da Siena che ne hauia il bastone
doue era ogni mio ingegno forza et arte.
Iui ordinai un grosso battaglione
d'huomin ualenti esperti nel mestieri
da far contra del ciel confusione
D'huomini d'arme et di Caualeggieri
Grigioni et altre gente in compagnia
lo resto poi lancetti et scoppettieri

Intesi chel Marchese e messo in uia
con molta gente tutta in ordinanza
con ducendo di grossa artiglieria
Che di batter pur Siena hauia speranza
senza mostrar un punto di sospetto
uenia cantando come andasse a danza
Il genero del Duca giouinetto
contra di me ueniua tutto armato
bene a cauallo con la lancia al petto
Ciascheduno iu uer me diliberato
fino al nipote di quel gran Pastore
che lungo tempo ma perseguitato
Del quinto Carlo l'alto Imbasciatore
con le sue squadre ualorose et degne
mi daua gran sospetto et gran timore
Poi uiddi al uento dispiegar l'insegne
el gran Johan di Luna che ueniua
contra di me che non uacilla o tegne
Dipoi la bella squadra uedo arriva
condotta dal Signor Cammillo Vrsino
qual non uuol che mia fama al mondo uiua
Veggio contra di me quel Paladino
quel Capitan di morte unico in terra
della casa Vitella il gran Chiappino
Et in ultimo uiddi tanta guerra
uolta uerso di me che mi fu forza
a cercar di saluarmi in qualche terra
Se qui il mio uolere non si smorza
io ti prometto o Duca di Fiorenza
mai piu contra di te oprar mia forza

Veggio che la diuina prouidentia
t'ha tolto a fauorire in modo tale
che nuocer non si puo a tua eccellentia
Hora cognosco il mio futuro male
et se la uita mi sera serbata
la penitentia faronne in mortale
Non espettaua mai simil giornata
ne tanta crudelta credeua farse
della mia gente tutta fracassata
Quando ch' in mezzo al campo armato aparse
qnel gran Marchese si ualente et forte
che della mia rouina po uantarse
Viddi le squadre sue uiddi le scorte
di tanti gran Signor ch' erano seco
per farmi hoggi gustar l'amare sorte
Ha fier destino ha mondo uano et cieco
uedendo riuoltato un Capitano
crebbi hauer sempre la uittoria meco
Io exortaua ogniun di mano in mano
horsu fratelli sia ogniun ualente
ogniun si mostri ualoroso al piano
Hoggi il nimico mio faro dolente
hoggi sera quel di della uittoria
hoggi rompemo tutta questa gente
Ogniun potra gonfiar di pompa et boria
la liberta ripongo in uostra mano
per fare di tal giornata alta memoria
Beato potea ben dirsi Lucignano
e ciaschedun chal mio uolere intento
se la uittoria haueuo inel bel piano

Mal uano mio pensier porto lo uento
qual fu caduco et fral quel fier desio
perche restai fracassato et spento
Et fu per uolonta del magno Iddio.

Barzelletta della citta di Siena.

Sono Siena sfortunata
che pensando di far bene
sono intrata in tante pene
certo fui mal consigliata. Sono S.
Quando facemo il consiglio
di cacciare li Spagnuoli
non mirammo al gran periglio
ne a nostri graui duoli
Sopra noi e nostri figlioli
torneran tutte l'offese
perche uego che i Francesi
non ne uien con sua brigata. Son S.
Questi miei gran Capitani
che son dentro a le mie mura
sono pur tutti Taliani
mostran star senza paura
Ma chi uede la pianura
e le ualle e le pendice
se glie il uer quel che si dice
non aro bona derata Son S.
Non so a chi mi riuoltare
che mi dia alcun consiglio
a Genouesi non pensare
che si metta a tal periglio

Limperator gli manda il figlio
con l'esercito per terra
Andre Doria per far guerra
ne uerra con la sua armata — Sono S.
Si me uolto al Pastor Santo
non ne uorra udir nouella
tal che fo dirotto pianto
giorno e notte meschinella
Daltro gia non si fauella
che di Siena in ogni loco
ognun grida sangue foco
contra me disconsolata — Sono S.
Questo Duca Fiorentino
notte e giorno mai non resta
per hauermi al suo domino
e portar corona in testa
E Lucha ha dura testa
e guarda il suo disegno
che li manca per un Regno
Siena e Luca di brigata — Sono S.
Venetiani e Mantouani
con quello di Ferrara
non uorranno intrare in gara
con Limperio e soi soldati
In Italia son mancati
gia per me tutti i ripari
tutti quantison contrari
di me afflitta e tribulata
Sono Siena sfortunata.

Marphorio e Pasquino parla insieme.

M. Chi gioca, o la. P. Francia e l'imperatore
M. il z. 3. Giorgio. ache gioco. P. primiera
M. chi ua di posta. P. Siena' buona ciera
M. il resto poi quanto e. P. tutta la Corsica
M. Chi tien in man il Re. P. punto maggior
M. e Carlo poi. Pas. anch' ei a buono, e spera
M. S. Giorgio. P. tre sette a buona cera
Et sol li mancha il quatro ad uscir fuore
S. Giorgio parla o uoi fate partito,
il Re dice no no, scoprite presto
Chio tengo nelle man gia ponto buono
Pian dice al Re l'Imperatore ardito
Ch' anchio sol coppe uoglio, che gia sono
Non ui dispiacera ch' io tiri il resto.
Et ragionando in questo,
Ecco l'Imperadore a poco a poco
Poi dice al uostro luoco
Tornate dunque o Re a casa uostra
Che la orsica, e Siena sara nostra.

IL FINE.

NOTES.

BY THE ENGLISH EDITOR.

Preliminary.

The WAR *of the Florentines with the* SIENESE *in* 1554, *and the subjugation of the little* REPUBLIC OF SIENNA *the following year, necessarily caused great fermentation at the time not only between those two Powers, but through Italy, and even through France, Germany, and Spain.*

The little TRACT *here reprinted is one among several which Party banter produced at the moment; and is believed to be very rare. It is rather for the purpose of gratifying a few curious collectors with the revival of some once-popular names, than for any more important purpose of literature, that these few pages have been again consigned to the Press.*

Geneva, Oct. 26, 1821.

N.o I.

WAR OF SIENNA.

SIENNA had long been under the Government of a *Republic*, and had sustained itself against the Florentines, who endeavoured to subjugate it. After a great victory obtained over these enemies, on 4 Sept. 1260, and which threatened ruin to Florence, these people had never ceased to attack it with open force.

At the end of the Fifteenth Century, Sienna was subjected to the tyranny of Pandolfo Petrucci, one of its citizens whom Machiavel calls a model of usurpers. The troubles, which followed his death, from the dissentions between the people and the nobility, favoured the enterprises of Foreign Powers upon this City, and caused its loss of liberty.

On 26 July 1552, the Sienese irritated by the ill treatment of the Spanish Garrison which they had admitted, revolted : and having, with the aid of the French, forced it to retire, put themselves under the protection of France.

In 1554, Cosmo de Medicis, Duke of Florence, (afterwards *Grand-Duke of Tuscany*), concerted with James de Medicis, Marquis of Marignan, General of the Troops of the Emperor in Italy, the enterprise of making himself Master of Sienna, then occupied by the French under the orders of Marshal PETER STROZZI. On the night of the 29 Jan. the Duke and the Marquis presented themselves suddenly before the place with an army which, having been levied secretly, they as secretly marched, and got possession of a fort built by the French near one of the Gates, by which they threw the City into consternation. Strozzi, who was absent, returned at the break of day, revived the courage of the Sienese, and obliged the enemy to retire.

War was now declared between the Duke and the French, with whom he had hitherto kept on terms. On 12 June following, Strozzi entered into Tuscany, where he committed great ravages. But on 2.d Aug. the Duke and the Marquis, having attacked him, put him to flight. Cosmo, after this victory, easily recovered the places, which the French had taken from him : and SIENNA alone opposed a vigorous resistance.

It was not till after a blockade of four months, that the Marquis de Marignan forced it to capitulate on 2 April 1555, notwithstanding the brave defence of Blaise de Montluc, whose troops evacuated the place on the 21.st of the same month.

This City, by virtue of the Capitulation, was to remain free, under the protection of the Emperor, whose garrison it received and undertook to support.

In the course of the same year the Emperor gave investiture of Sienna to his son, King Philip: by which he frustrated the hopes of the Duke of Florence, who expected to obtain this place in recompense for the great costs he had advanced to the Emperor to enable him to conquer it.

In 1557, Cosmo, fearful that Philip would render this City to the Caraffas, employed all his management to obtain the preference; and this was conceded to him. The Treaty, by which he was put in possession of Sienna was of 3 July, and contained the exception of many places dependent on the City (under the name *degli presidi*), with many obligations on the part of the Duke towards the King of Spain.

N.º II.

PIETRO AND FILIPPO STROZZI.

Pietro Strozzi, the Marshal, was son of Filippo Strozzi, so memorable in History as the leader of the Conspiracy, which produced the assassination of Alexander de Medicis, Duke of Florence, on 5 Jan. 1537.

Filippo Strozzi was born 1 Jan. 1488, the head of one of the great families of « *Merchant-Princes* » of Florence. Though he himself had married a Medici; (Claricia, daughter of Peter II. sister of Pope Leo X.) yet being a zealous Republican, he undertook to drive Alexander de Medici (who was bastard-nephew (1) to his wife), from the Sovereignty of Florence. He first endeavoured to obtain the interference of the Emperor Charles V for this purpose; — but in vain. He then devised the plot for putting the

(1) Bastard-Brother of Catherine de Medicis, Queen of Hen. II. of France.

Duke to death, which was effected by the poignard, in the 25.th year of Alexander's (1) age.

Filippo then put himself at the head of 2000 Infantry; but Cosmo de Medici, (a cousin), who procured himself to be elected Duke after the fall of Alexander, gained the battle of Marona over the rebels, and chased them into a Castle, which he besieged and took. Here Strozzi was made prisoner with all his followers; and put to the torture, which he sustained with fortitude. But being threatened with the same suffering a second time, he took the resolution to destroy himself. A sword of one of the soldiers being left in his chamber, he plunged it into his bosom, leaving this verse of Virgil behind him:

Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor ».

This happened in 1538. He was a man of great qualities; and had held the first dignities without ostentation, or pride. See his Eloge (2) among those of the *Illustri Toscani*, III, 98.

The whole family of Strozzi went to France, where they were promoted to the first dignities.

Pietro Strozzi, son of Filippo, and afterwards Marshal of France, was originally destined to the Church, but abandoned this profession for that of Arms. He commenced his career in Italy, on the French side, as Colonel under Count Guido Rangoni; and contributed much in 1536 to the relief of Turin besieged by the Imperialists. In 1538, after the defeat, in which his father Filippo was taken prisoner, and whence he himself escaped with difficulty, he retired to Rome, and rested there till 1542. When the war broke out between Francis I. and Charles V. he raised

(1) In the Florence Gallery is a singular portrait of the Duke by *Vasari*, the author of the Lives of the Painters.

(2) M. Requier has published his Life under this title: *Vita di Filippo Strozzi, primo Commerciante di Fiorenza, e di tutta l'Italia, sotto i regni di Carlo V. e di Francesco I. e capo della casa rivale di quella de' Medici sotto la sovranità del duca Alessandro tradotta dal toscano di Lorenzo suo fratello*, 1764, *in-12*.

a Troop of 200 chosen cavalry at his own expence, with which he joined the French Monarch. In 1543 he was at the siege and taking of Luxemburgh by the French; and in 1544 was beat by the Imperialists at Sarravalle on the frontiers of the States of Genoa.

At Placenza he levied a force of 8000 foot, and 200 cavalry, with which he united himself in Piedmont with the Army commanded by the Duke d'Enghuen. In 1545 he distinguished himself in the Fleet commanded by Admiral d'Annebaut, in the expedition against the coast of England. In 1548 he passed into Scotland, with 1000 Italians, which made a part of the Troops sent by Hen. II. this year to Mary Queen of Scots against the English; and was struck with a musket at the Siege of Haddington.

In 1552 he served with the army which the King sent to succour Ottavio Duke of Parma, in the quality of Colonel of Italian Infantry; and in this year had part in the defence of Metz besieged by the Imperialists.

In 1554 he commanded the expedition sent by Hen. II. into Tuscany, to succour the Republic of Sienna against the Emperor, and the Duke of Florence. On Aug. 2. of this year he lost the Battle of Marciano; and was struck with a musket. But this defeat did not prevent him from the honour of receiving at this period the Baton of a Marshal of France, and of being appointed Lieutenant General of the Army of Pope Paul IV; with which he retook the port of Ostia, and other places in the neighbourhood of Rome in 1557.

Returning into France, he contributed to the taking of Calais in 1558; and was killed on 20 June, this year, at the siege of Thionville by the wound of a musket, at the age of 50. He only survived the wound an hour; and exclaimed at the last moment: *the King loses in me an honest servant!*

He was a man of valour, activity and enterprise; but has been deemed more able in executing than in commanding. He was liberal; magnificent; loved the Sciences and Belles-Lettres; and was learned both in the Greek and Latin Languages. Brantome

says he had seen by him a Translation into Greek of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, which was his favourite Book. He was buried at Epernay, of which the lordship belonged to him. He married Maddalena de' Medici, daughter of Peter-Francis (1). His son Filippo distinguished himself in arms.

N.º III.

EXTRACTS FROM CRESCIMBENI.

« Pietro Strozzi *Fiorentino* figliuolo di Filippo, fu quanto egregio, altrettanto sfortunato Capitano, e servì Errico II. Re di Francia in qualità di Maresciallo. Fu anche Rimatore, massimamente piacevole; e le sue *Stanze della Rabbia di Macone* vengono lodate tra i componimenti, che muovono il riso, senza concluder nulla, dall' Accademico Aldeano (2). In età d'anni cinquanta restò egli ucciso l'anno 1558 (3), nell' Assedio di Teonvilla; non è men celebre per le imprese fatte contra i nimici del suo Signore, che per lo terrore messo a Pietro Aretino Flagello de' Principi, come narriamo ne' precedenti Comentarj (4). See *Crescimbeni*, V, 91.

« *Pietro Aretino*, visse a Venezia esercitandosi nel suo vituperoso costume senza freno, ma non senza gastigo: imperciocchè fu quivi da an Gentiluomo (5) malamente sfregiato in viso, ed

[1] Son of Lorenzo de' Medici, who was brother to John, grandfather to the *Grand-Duke*, Cosmo.

[2] Discors. Poes. Giocos. pag. 72 e 87.

[3] Cafer. Synth. Vetust. p. 54. Ritratt. et Elog. Capit. Illust. p. 314.

[4] Vol. 4. p. 44.

[5] Fu questi Achille dalla volta Bolognese, che offeso dall' Aretino lo ferì nel volto malamente; il che accenna altresì il Berni in que' versi del suo rabbiosissimo Sonetto contro di lui:

ebbe altresì di sode bastonate; e PIETRO STROZZI gli fece intendere, che se non raffrenava la lingua, l'avrebbe fatto ammazzare (1): ambasciata, che fu l'unica, che gli facesse timore; per la quale, finchè quel celebre Capitano si trattenne nello Stato Veneto, non ebbe egli più ardire, nè meno di uscir di casa (2) ». *Crescimbeni*, IV, 44.

N.o IV.

CHARACTER OF PIETRO STROZZI, BY SISMONDI.

« Toutefois Cosme I.er étoit loin de vouloir observer religieusement le traité qu'il venoit de conclure, il ne pouvoit se maintenir sur le trône, malgré la haine de tous ses sujets, que par l'appui d'un souverain étranger; en sorte qu'il lui étoit impossible

Tu ne dirai, e farai tante e tante
Lingua fracida, marcia e senza sale,
Che al fin si trovera pur un pugnale
Miglior di quel di *Achille* e più calzante.

[1] Aveva scritto l'Aretino dello Strozzi nel Capitolo della Quartana al Duca di Firenze i segg. versi:

Il Papa sa ch' io non dico bugie,
E sallo un *Piero*, arma virumque cano,
C' ha speso il suo in far mille pazzie.

Sdegnossi lo Strozzi pertanto sì fieramente, che minacciò l'Aretino di farlo ammazzare s' è non mutava vezzo, il che gli fu di tanto timore, conoscendo che quell' Uomo non ispendeva parole invano, che stette ritirato più giorni in casa, parendogli che da ogni parte gli dovessero piovere addosso i pugnali. Vedi Carlo Cap. note a Ces. Caporali.

[2] Rim. Berni di stamp. Baba, par. 2, pag. 12.

de demeurer neutre entre la France et l'Empire. Au service de France, il voyoit comblé d'honneurs PIERRE STROZZI, fils de ce Philippe qui avoit péri dans ses prisons. Pierre, favorisé par la reine Cathérine de Medicis, sa cousine germaine, avoit dû bien plus encore sa fortune à sa valeur et à ses rares talents. Il étoit maréchal de France et lieutenant du Roi en Italie; il n'avoit pas de désir plus ardent que de précipiter Cosme I.er de son trône. Celui-ci ne pouvoit donc hésiter à s'attacher au parti contraire, et à seconder l'Empereur. Cosme avoit été trompé à plusieurs reprises par les ministres de Charles-Quint. Il avoit été entraîné dans ses dépenses énormes pour la défense de Piombino que ce monarque lui avoit repris sans compensation, après le lui avoir donné; il s'attendoit à être traité de même s'il réussissoit à conquérir Sienne à ses frais; et malgré cette crainte, il résolut d'entreprendre la guerre, d'en supporter le fardeau, et de prendre même sur lui la honte de la commencer par une trahison (1).

Les Siennois se reposoient avec confiance sur leur traité avec Cosme I.er, et partageant l'imprévoyance des Français, leurs alliés et leurs hôtes, ils ne songeoient qu'à jouir du présent, sans préparer pour l'avenir des moyens de défense. Tandis que Cosme faisoit faire sur ses frontières la garde la plus sévère, pour que personne ne pût leur porter des nouvelles de ses préparatifs; il prenoit à sa solde de nouveaux soldats, il mettoit ses milices en mouvement, et il donnoit ordre à chaque corps de son armée de se trouver le 26 Janvier 1554 à Poggibonzi, dernier château de l'Etat Florentin, sur la route de Sienne. Cosme ne se mettoit jamais lui-même à la tête de ses troupes; mais il en destina le commandement à Jean-Jacques de Médicis ou Médequin, auparavant connu sous le nom de châtelain de Musso, puis de marquis de Marignan; homme entreprenant et cependant précautionneux, persévérant, cruel, et qui passoit pour un des meilleurs

[1] *Gio. Batt. Adriani* L. X, p. 669. — *Scipione Ammirato* LXXXIII, p. 499. Jac. Aug. de Thou. Liv. XIV, pag. 249.

généraux de l'Empereur. En même temps, pour flatter sa vanité, il feignit de reconnoître entre les Médicis de Milan et ceux de Florence une parenté qui n'avoit jamais existé (1) ». *Sismondi, Histoires des Républiques Italiennes. Vol.* 16, *p.* 138, 139, 140.

N.° V.

TRACTS ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

In the same little volume whence the LAMENTO is taken, are found the following Tracts.

I. *Quattro Canti dè la Guerra di Siena. Composti per M. Lavra Pieri Fiorentina. In Fiorenza. Appresso Bartolomeo di Michelagnolo S. M· L'anno MDLIIII.* 8.° *Sig. G.* 4.

II. *Lamento della Magnifica Citta di Siena, laqual supplica alla Cesaria Maesta, e la Santita del Nostro S. Papa Julio Tertio con la invocatione di tutte le potentie Christiane, e tutti li Colonnelli, e Capitani dello esercito ad unirsi in sieme alla pace di detta Citta. Con il Nome dello Imbasciatore, e suo ragionamente qual ha trattato per ditta pace.* 8.° *p.* 16.

III. *Il Felicissimo Accordo della Magnifica Citta di Siena, con l'Illuss. et Eccellentiss. S. Duca di Fiorenza. Con la causa et origine dt tutta la Guerra, et con molte scaramuccie, et imboscate, et in ultimo la Conclusione della pace, et dell' accordo fatto, et capitolato nella Cita di Fioreza. In ottaua rima. Nel anno* 1555. *Colophon : Stampata in Fiorenza.* 8.° *p.* 16.

(1) *Gio. Batt. Adriani.* L. X, p. 670. — *Malavolti.* P. III. L. X, p. 161. — *Scipione Ammirato.* Lib. XXXIII, p. 499. *Bern. Segni.* L. XIII, p. 352.

N.° VI.

Besides the above Tracts, the same volume contains *Fragments* of TWO OTHER TRACTS, of which *Extracts* are here given.

« La mortalita de nimici per quanto si e potuto ritrare passa quattromila, tra quali sono la maggior parte Tedeschi, Grigioni, Guasconi et Prouenzali, et molti Capitani et ofitiali desse nationi de quali non si e potuto perancora ritrarre il tutto, ma son la maggior parte delli prigioni fra Grigioni et Tedeschi, piu di mille Taliani Franzesi et daltre nationi infiniti. Di persone di grado son prigioni Monsignor Torchito, il S. Paulo Orsino, Conte di Tiera, Conte di Gaiazo, il fratello del S. Cornelio Bentiuoglio et l'altro morto, moltri altri Capitani de quali non si fa mentione per esser Capitani priuati, Alfieri et Luoghi tenenti senza fine, et di quelli che sono morti non se ne puo sapere il uero, per essere ancora tutti su la campagna. Presi quattro Cannoni inreforzati, 3. in campagna et uno in Lucignano, nel qual luogo si e trouato assai monitione et nella medesima fattione si prese 4. moschette. Insegne tra pie et a Cauallo piu di cento, le bagaglie tutte con grosissimo bottino. Il Generale primo per quanto si e ritratto pare sia fuggito a Montalcino con dua archibusate, luna in un ginocchio et l'altra nel braccio, et sino a questora non si sa doue sieno 200. huomini di talrotta in luogo alcuno. Il Conte della Mirandola e arriuato in Montalcino con 15. Caualli, et quello che e marauiglioso di tutto che delli nostri non si troua esser morti sino adora che 50, o 60 huomini tra quali ci sono 3. Capitani Gregorio di Valdese Capitano d'archibusieri a cauallo, Mazaloste da Cascina sergente maggiore qua si che per disgratia, et Sacripante da Fermo. Feriti de nimici infinitissimi, de nostri qualcuno non di numero notabile : la mattina seguente si leuo lesercito per la

uolta di Siena dove si uoleua condurre in tre allogiamenti, sendosi resi tutti quelli luoghi che sono per quel camino.

Di Campo alli 4 d'Agosto 1554 ».

The following Stanza is taken from the Poem.

« A Piero Strozzi fu morto il cauallo
et lui ferito sene andaua a piede
et crede ognun che resti in questo ballo
se bene altro per hora non si uede
et fu fatta in breuissimo intervallo
una crudele et dispietata cede
fra la Badia et ambi diu li forte
for mille presi et cinquecento morte ».

The following two Stanzas are from Parte Seconde of another Fragment of a Tract.

« Imprima Piero Strozzi si e fuggito
con dua archibusate in su le coscie .
Aurelio fregoso seco e gito
che ancor lui sente simile angoscie
et di uoler scampar prese partito
da poi che uidde le campagnie rosse
del sangue Grigioni, et de Francesi
parte in battaglia uccisi e parte presi.

Monsignor di Torcheo loco tenente
di Piero Strozzi ci resto prigione
quale era ancor ferito malamente
che quasi morto cadde dal' arcione
la taglia lui si pose in mantenente
et per uenire alla conclusione
questo loco tenente de guerrieri
hora e prigion di quattro archibusieri ».

N°. VII.

Renouard has lately reprinted the following piece of PETER STROZZI.

Stanze del poeta Siarra (Pietro Strozzi) *sopra la rabbia di Macone. Constantinopoli*, 1550. (Paris, Renouard, vers 1809), gr. *in*-8.°

« Belle édition en lettres capitales, tirée à 12 exemplaires tous sur VÉLIN; il n'en existe aucun sur papier. Ce petit volume a été publié avec le *Lamento di Cecco da Varlungo*, impr. de même. Voy. BALDOVINI.

Ces stances, que cite l'académie de Crusca, avaient déjà été imprimés différentes fois.

M. Gamba (*Serie*) en annonce une édit. d'*Orvieto*, 1598, *in*-4.°, et plusieurs autres.

L'abbé Morelli en a aussi donné une belle édition (*Bassano*, *tipografia Remondiniana*, 1806, *in*-8.°, en lettres capitales), de laquelle on a tiré 3 exemplaires sur VÉLIN et plusieurs sur papier vélin et sur papier de Hollande ». *See Brunet*, III. 370.

N.° VIII.

STROZZI PEDIGREE.

(From MSS Collections.)

1. MARCO STROZZI flourished in Florence in 1330; and died the same year. He was father of

2. Francesco, who was Governor of Arezzo, 1338; and died 1360. He was father of

3. Marco, who flourished in Florence, 1360; and died 1393. His three sons founded THREE BRANCHES at FLORENCE; FERRARA; and MANTUA; (viz. 1. Robert, at Florence. 2. Carlo, at Ferrara. 3. Tommaso, at Mantua).

4. Robert Strozzi, *eldest* son, flourished at Florence in 1400; and died in 1428. He had two sons, Lorenzo; and Palla, who was engaged in the conspiracy against Cosmo de Medici.

5. Lorenzo, eldest son, died in 1459. He was father of three sons, Filippo, Pietro, and Palla, who retired to Padua.

6. FILIPPO was the celebrated man, who was engaged in the death of Duke Alexander de Medici; and falling by his own sword, 1538, left four sons, 1. Pietro. 2. Robert, who married Maddelina daughter of Pietro-Franco de Medici, and had two sons, Francesco translator of Xenophon; and Filippo, translator of Polibius. 3. Leone, who was a Knight of Malta; and is known by the name of the Prior of Capua; killed at the siege of Piombino, 1554. — 4. Lorenzo, Cardinal and Archbishop of Aix, who died at Avignon 14 Dec. 1571. 5. Maria, who married Lorenzino Medici.

7. PIETRO STROZZI was the Marshal of France, *who forms the subject of the present Tract.* He had issue by Laodamia, daughter of Pietro Franco Medici four sons, and one daughter. 1. Filippo. 2. Nicolo, a good poet. 3. Ciriac (1), a celebrated scholar, taught philosophy, and Greek at Bologna. 3. Giulio, a good poet. 5. Lorenza (2) a Nun, learned in many language.

8. Filippo Strozzi, eldest son, was born in Venice, in April, 1541. He was Colonel-General of Infantry in the French Army; and having a command in the Naval Expedition of Anthony, who claimed the Crown of Portugal, for the purpose of wresting the

[1] So the MS pedigree: but printed Biographies give dates which belong to an earlier generation; assiguing his birth to 1504; and his death to 1565.

[2] Her birth is dated 1515, which is liable to the same comment.

sceptre from the King of Spain, he was taken prisoner in the Battle which took place off the Azores, on 26 July, 1583; and killed in cold blood. He had issue

9. Camillo Strozzi, a Senator of Florence, who died 1619; and was father of two sons Filippo, and Roberto.

10. Filippo died in 1654, leaving issue two sons, Camillo and Roberto, who was appointed Bishop of Fiesole, in 1645.

11. Camillo died in 1690, leaving issue Carlo, Gio-Batista; and Ma. Teresa.

12. Carlo Strozzi died 1720, leaving issue

13. Camillo, who died 1758, leaving issue

14. Lorenzo Strozzi, who had issue

15. Ferdinando Strozzi, born in 1774.

FERRARA BRANCH.

1. CARLO STROZZI, *second* son of Marco (1) Strozzi of Florence, who died 1393, established himself at FERRARA. He had issue Nanno, and Niccolo, knighted by the Emperor Frederic in 1452.

2. NANNO STROZZI, who died 1424, æt 51, had issue (1) Tito, (2) Niccolo, (3) Roberto, who married Leona daughter of Alberto Petraci, and was sent to Rome in 1472 by Duke Hercules d'Este to congratulate P. Sextus IV on his election. (4) Lorenzo, who in 1472 received the grant of many possessions from Duke Borso.

3. TITO VESPASIANO STROZZI, a celebrated Latin Poet, married Domicilla, daughter of Guido Rangoni, which accomplished lady died May, 1487. He died 1505, leaving four sons, and a daughter Ercole; Lorenzo; Guido, who married Maria Simona; Luigia, who married Gio-Franco Bagnacavallo and died in 1514, and Carlo who was President del Monte di Pieta di Ferrara in 1507, and marrying Maria Lucia had issue Gio-Francesco, and Alexander.

(1) Nanno is called *Caroli filius* in the epitaph printed in the poems of Tito Strozzi his son. See *Res Lit. III, p.* 124, where a long extract of the Poems of Tito and Ercole is given.

4. Ercole Strozzi was born 2 Sept. 1471, and was, like his father, an eminent Latin Poet. He was assassinated on 6 June 1508. See *Valerianus de Infelicitate Litteratorum*, and *Res* Lit. III. p. 124.

MANTUA BRANCH.

1. Tommaso, third son of Marco Strozzi, who died in 1393, removed to Mantua in 1364; and died in 1424. He married Giulia daughter of Federico Malaspina. He was father of

2. Uberto Strozzi, who was of the Council of Mantua in 1425, and died 1544. He was father of Tommaso; and of Benedetto, 1459.

3. Tommaso II. died 1490. He had issue Massimiliano; Agostino, an Ecclesiastic, who died in 1502; and Benedetto, whose daughter Giovanna married Benedetto Tosabecci (and had issue Sigismondo; Concordia, a Nun; and Maria who married Alessandro Chiocci).

4. Massimiliano Strozzi was celebrated Poet (1), who died in 1525. He maried Francesca daughter of Baldassare Castiglione; and was father of Camillo; and Gio; whose daughter Livia married Annibale Soardi.

5. Camillo Strozzi died in 1562, leaving issue

6. Massimiliano Strozzi, who dying 1598, left Pompeo, and Camillo (who was father of Massimiliano 1618; and Leonora, who married 1611 Antonio Paramatti).

7. Pompeo Strozzi was knight of the Order of the Redeemer in 1628; and died in 1634. He was father of

8. Palla Strozzi Marchese, who in 1646 was knight of the Order of the Redeemer. He was father of

9. Pompeo Strozzi, who in 1687 was Governor of Porto; and died in 1699. He was father of

10. Palla Strozzi; who was father of

(1) Not mentioned by Crescimbeni.

11. Pompeo Strozzi, who had issue

12. Tommasso, Filippo and Giulio.

There are other persons of this name, and probably of this family, noticed in the *Dizionario Storico*; in *Crescimbeni* etc. but whose exact connection with this pedigree does not appear.

Giambatista Strozzi, whose volume of *Madrigals* 1593, 4.°, is much esteemed, was unquestionably of this House. He died 1571, aged 67. He was son of Lorenzo; son of Frederic. See *Res Lit.* II, 94.

Niccolo Strozzi, a Florentine, born 1590, who died 1654, was author of *Selve del Parnasso*; *Idillii*; *Sonetti*, much esteemed.

Giulio Strozzi, author of *Venezia Edificata* 1624, who died 1636, was illegitimate.

Of Ciriac Strozzi (p. 22). See *Libri Duo de Republica*, *Græcè. Florentiæ, apud Juntas*, 1562, 4.°

The present Duke de' Strozzi still supports the honour and credit of this Family at Florence.

Geneva, 3 *Nov.* 1821. S. E. B.

ODE.

THE SPIRIT OF STROZZI.

Written at Geneva, Nov. 1. 1821.

I.

November's misty veil
Thick gather'd over Leman's rolling Lake :
The leaf grew sere and pale;
And every whisper'd gust began to shake
The dying foliage on the lawn;
When visions of the past
Their shadows on my muse-rapt fancy cast;
And I again conversed with Sprites of ages gone!

II.

In stole of aweful white
Came Strozzi brandishing his brilliant spear;
His eyes all gleam'd with light;
And high he seem'd with joy his head to rear.
He pointed to the smiling vale,
Where Arno's banks, array'd
With fairy structures glittering thro' their shade,
Of Arts and Letters tell the long-departed tale!

III.

« Where is the scepter'd wand,
That fierce Ambition, in his vain desire,
Grasp'd with relentless hand? »
He said; and as he spake, a brighter fire
The gleaming laurel round his head
Shot to my dazzled view:
Each leaf assumed a light of emerald hue;
And all around his form a blaze of fame was spread.

IV.

« The race survives no more!
Lived not the Sires of those, who bear the sway,
When death's sepulchral door
O'er the last relic closed the beams of Day!
It was a feeble, feverish Power,
That, rear'd in wrong, would raise
Its very base to every fitful breeze;
The rod usurp'd but waved in scorn its transient hour!

V.

« But Strozzi's race await
A more enduring life; an humbler name;
Yet calmer, happier fate!
Bnoyant on Time's swift stream is virtuous Fame!
Behold my Castle smiling stand
Th' assaults of crumbling Age!
It scorns the tyrant's sword; th' usurper's rage;
Wave yet, ye Crescents (1), wave again o'er Arno's strand!

(1) The armorial insignia of Strozzi.

VI

The light more brightly blazed;
And in a stream transpierced the vapoury Lake;
When more intent I raised
Mine ear to catch the tones the Spirit spake :
But in an instant came a cloud;
And all was dark and still :
Yet ceased not on my sense those tones to thrill;
I mused; and with bent knee to Virtue's power I bow'd (1)!

(1) The reader must recollect that this triumph over the MEDICIS is spoken in the character of PETER STROZZI. The author does not mean to join in the vulgar or prejudiced attacks on the government or character of these Princes. They had their vices; but they had their brilliant qualities also. STROZZI'S opposition to them, however, was perfectly justifiable and heroic; and the survival of his family is a fact, which it is pleasing to contemplate.